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A HOUSEHOLD DUTY AROUND THE WORLD

(See Bulletin No. 2)

HOW TEACHERS MAY OBTAIN THE BULLETINS

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Florida Fishing Which Attracts President Hoover

GAME fishing, sunshine and warm sand beaches influenced President Hoover's decision to plan a vacation from White House duties at Long Key, Florida.

Long Key can be readily located on the map of Florida which has been sent to members of the National Geographic Society with the January issue of their *National Geographic Magazine*. Long Key is one-third the distance from the tip of Florida to Key West. The famous sea-going railroad to Key West uses the island as one of its stepping-stones.

The remarkable fish life of Florida waters which draws the President South is described in the January issue by Dr. John Oliver La Gorce in his article, "Florida—the Fountain of Youth."

More Than 600 Varieties in Florida's Waters

"Our Government experts may scientifically estimate the hidden supply of coal, ore, oil, and relative natural resources," says Dr. La Gorce, "but no one has the temerity to try to gauge the crop of the fish life of the Gulf Stream, except to prove that there are more than 600 known varieties and others being steadily added to the list. The warm waters off the east coast and corresponding conditions in the Gulf of Mexico, on the western side, are perhaps unequaled the world around as nature's own incubator of marine life.

"Just offshore on either coast the piscatorial enthusiast finds his happy hunting ground. The sea is alive with such fighting tribesmen as tarpon, sailfish, marlin, albacore, tuna, barracuda, wahoo, amber jack, dolphin, grouper, and many others familiar to salt-water fishermen. On the coral barrier reefs, but five miles off the east coast, extending from Miami Beach to Key West, endless varieties of smaller fishes abound, finding their food as well as a fair protection from natural enemies in the holes and crannies of the submerged coral ramparts. I have seen great schools of Spanish mackerel, kingfish, and the lowly mullet migrating up and down, serving their never-satisfied appetites.

"In the shallow waters near and between the Florida Keys, as well as in adjacent bays and creeks, the fishing fan finds on sand flats the bonefish, that unexcelled gamester for his weight and size in all the salty seas, as well as scores of varieties of more gentle fish bedecked by nature with all the hues and beauty of the color gamut. For example, the angel fishes, moonfishes, squirrel fish or soldato, porkfish, grunts, yellow tail, sergeant major, parrots, and last, but not least, the gentle little sea horse, are yours for the taking.

Fishery Resources Still Offer a Storehouse of Sea Food

"Indeed, as were the thundering herds of buffalo to our western plains in olden times, so to-day are the countless millions of the finny citizens of Florida waters. Here one may fish with bent pin or great barbed hook of steel, depending upon what one wishes to catch. From an economic standpoint, the day will come when this unlimited treasure house of food will be really drawn upon by the American people. Up to to-day it has been barely touched, in spite of the tens of thousands of pounds of food fish taken thereabout and shipped north the year round.

"At Key West you see boatloads of Spanish mackerel and kingfish brought

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LONG KEY, FLORIDA, SCENE OF PRESIDENT HOOVER'S WINTER VACATION HOLIDAY

Some newly arrived fishing fans from the Northern States are here shown on the white, sandy beach watching the train which brought them to Long Key continuing over the viaduct to Key West. At one place, this sea-going railroad crosses the viaduct for seven miles without touching land (See Bulletin No. 1).

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Where Housekeeping Is Easy

THE American wife calls upon electricity to run her radio and refrigerator, to help her with the cooking, heating, ironing, lighting and sweeping her home, and rightly believes she has simplified her housekeeping.

Yet, with all that, the American and European homes would seem complex to people living in countries where there are no beds or chairs, or perhaps no tables or lamps, or any windows, silver or carpets to clean.

Housekeeping at its simplest, probably, is the type practiced by Samoyed women of Siberia. They do not even bother to clean house. When they throw so much refuse on the floor that it is difficult to get around, they pull up stakes and plant their tent in a new and clean spot. The abandoned tent sites, rightfully enough, are regarded as unclean and no one else pitches tent there.

They Make Rugs, but Their Own Floors Are Bare

Home life in Turkestan is largely a matter of making rugs. Turkestan rugs are so famous that it is more profitable for a woman to neglect her household duties for weaving. And, in the land of rugs, the women of Turkestan use the bare earth for a floor.

The mud huts of the Turkomans are windowless, which eliminates window washing from the tasks of Turkestan women, and the furniture is limited to a few benches and tables. Poppy seeds are sometimes carried by the wind into the mud and thatched roofs of the houses and, after rains, one can see houses with their housetops blooming with poppies.

The Tibetan wife not only manages her household and does the light housework, but she even helps erect her house. Cooking, sweeping and water carrying are a few of her tasks. This all-around housewife helps the men sow, reap and plough, and develops her muscles by cutting firewood and carrying huge bundles to her home.

Burma Offers a Cheap and Effective Way to Eliminate Dust

In Burma, the housewife bothers little about littering up her house with foodstuffs and kitchen utensils. As long as the weather permits, meals are cooked and eaten outdoors. Her house usually stands about eight feet above the ground, and the floors are of bamboo cane. Most of the dust that falls on the floor sifts right through the cane, so brooms would be a drug on the market in that section of the world.

Japan is modernized, but many old customs persist in the rural homes. The Japanese housewife rolls up her bed and stores it away every morning. Much of her "furniture" may likewise be rolled up and stored away, as it consists mainly of mats and cushions. There are no windows to wash, no picture frames to dust and the walls fold back to let in the breezes. Dishes are washed in cold water and even clothes can be washed without those two requisites of the western world—hot water and soap. Flat irons are not needed because cotton is dried by stretching it on bamboo poles, and wet silk is smoothed on a board and dried in the sun. The worst form of rudeness would be for one to traverse the highly polished floor of a Japanese home without first removing his shoes, so there is no "tracking in dirt."

The Egyptian peasant women along the Nile are the world's luckiest, as far

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in, to be barreled and iced and then away to your distant table.

"From Pensacola, fleets fish for grouper and red snapper as far away as the coast of Campeche, in the Gulf of Mexico. At Pensacola you find skippers and deep-sea fishermen from the world's far places. I talked to an old-time sailmaker from Portugal. In rig and equipment the Pensacola 'smacks' are sharp-modeled hookers of sixty tons or more, much like the fishing schooners of the Atlantic Banks. It was the few bold New London fishermen, venturing down Florida way in the late 1840's in their twenty-ton codfishing sloops, who first 'wet a line' in this Florida snapper trade. Now it is a brisk business.

"A smack, out four weeks, will, if the biting is snappy, bring in 25,000 or 30,000 pounds of snapper. From Pensacola, scores of carloads go north each season. Snapper fishing is best in winter, but boats go also in summer in spite of the fact that a long, calm, and intense tropical heat may mean drifting till all ice on board melts; then there's nothing to do but tack for home—perhaps with no fish at all."

Bulletin No. 1, March 3, 1930.

© H. Armstrong Roberts

A PRODUCT OF FLORIDA'S FISHERIES

Alligators, of course, are not fish, but since they live in the Florida waters, the alligator industry comes under this classification. Seminole Indians living in and around the Everglades swamps capture alligators and sell the tanned skins which are made up into pocketbooks, luggage and other leather goods.

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Sarajevo, Where the World War Began

ERECTION in Sarajevo of a monument to the man who "started the World War," has caused much comment.

The monument memorializes the fanatic who assassinated Archduke Ferdinand of Austria in Sarajevo, June 28, 1914. Austria's demands on Serbia following the assassination brought on the World War.

The event has made the name of this Jugoslavian town familiar to millions of people. A visitor finds it one of the most "eastern" of western cities.

Minarets Overshadow Domes of Christian Churches

The variety of costumes on a Sarajevan street ranges from Parisian models to those of the Arabian Nights. The minarets of forty-odd mosques overshadow Christian churches. Modern shops contrast with the booths in the bazaars, and only a few blocks separate twentieth-century buildings from venerable Moslem structures with Moorish arches and latticed windows.

The bazaars of Sarajevo are famous throughout the Balkans. They comprise numerous streets which wind around a central square. Silversmiths, coppersmiths, saddle and harness makers, greengrocers and makers of turned-up-toed leather sandals occupy booths. Sometimes the booths have two stories, in which case a vendor of other merchandise sits above. Gayly striped awnings shade the rows of booths and *kavanas*, as they call the coffeehouses, where Moslems and Bosnians gossip and smoke and sip coffee. Vendors of lemonade and sugared, baked squash and crisp honey cakes wend their way among the shoppers as they cry their wares.

Mohammedan women flit through the streets like ghosts in their heavy veils, black veils if they are old women, colored if they are maidens and young matrons. The Bosnian women are resplendent in square scarves which they wear on their heads in a way to display the heavy fringe or bright flowered design. Snowy blouses with wide sleeves are partly hidden by little bolero jackets which, with their voluminous trousers, make the women look like animated sailboats on windy days. The headgear of the men includes everything—fezzes, clipped astrakhan caps, fedoras and even derbies!

Third Greatest Mosque of Islam Rises in Sarajevo

The Miljaca River divides Sarajevo into two parts. Numerous bridges span its width and along its sides run ancient walls built to minimize the ravages of the river when melting mountain snows increase its normally sluggish flow. High mountains are on all sides.

The Begova Dzamija, the third greatest mosque in all Islam, is one of Sarajevo's prominent buildings. Painted walls, marble steps, oriental carpets and illuminated Koran texts give it a wholly eastern atmosphere, an effect rudely shattered by the electric lights at its front.

When Sarajevo was under Turkish rule, Christian churches had to be built under walls or hidden behind thick fences so the sight of them would not offend zealous Moslems. The old Serbian church, built in 1530, is a good example. It

as bed making is concerned. Their houses are made of clay and a ledge of earth at the side of the room serves both for beds and chairs.

Arabia Believes Fingers Were Made Before Forks

Primitive housekeeping is practiced in the Samoan Islands. There are no bathtubs. The Samoans bathe daily in the surf or the clear, cold mountain streams. Their "furniture" is limited to pots, bowls of coconut shell or gourds. Samoan pillows are "dusted," not "smoothed." They are of wood. Pebbles on the bare ground serve in place of carpets or wooden floors.

The disgruntled knife and fork polisher might like to live in Arabia. Dinner is served in a huge pot containing a sheep, vegetables, and pastry lumps resembling our dumplings. Everyone at dinner helps himself by dipping his hand into the pot and bringing forth his portion. In Yemen, Arabia, the housewife makes coffee by boiling the husk instead of the berry.

In West Africa, the dusky housewife keeps busy despite the absence of furniture in her abode. She pounds corn in a primitive fashion for her porridge, and prepares cassava root into edible food. From cassava root come starch and tapioca. If her husband is a farmer, she frequently takes care of the crops in addition to cooking and looking after the children.

Bulletin No. 2, March 3, 1930.

© Photograph by G. Heurlin

FOR THIS SWEDISH WOMAN, BAKING DAY COMES ONLY FOUR TIMES A YEAR

Rye bread is baked in thin, round disks with a hole in each. It is then strung on a long pole and hung up to the ceiling for keeping. Each "batch" will last the family for three months. This form of bread is made chiefly in southern Sweden.

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Cleopatra's Needles Have Traveled Far

LONDON has decided to leave Cleopatra's Needle just as it is.

A proposal to patch up some of the chips and marks cut in it by the explosion of a bomb dropped from a Zeppelin during the War was discussed, and vetoed by public opinion.

London's Cleopatra's Needle is a sister obelisk to the Cleopatra's Needle in Central Park, New York. Both of them came originally from Heliopolis, now a suburb of Cairo, Egypt, where Thothmes III, King of Egypt, erected them before a temple 3,500 years ago to commemorate the glory of the god, Amen-Ra.

Needles Present Problems to Freight Agents

During the lifetime of Cleopatra the two obelisks were moved from Heliopolis to Alexandria. It is affirmed that this removal was by Cleopatra's decree, but that the turbulent latter years of her reign prevented their being raised. While they were lying on the Alexandrian sands, the name, Cleopatra's Needles, was said to have been given them. History does not record that Cleopatra took much interest in needles of stone or other material. It was during the reign of Augustus Caesar that the obelisks were finally mounted.

The New York obelisk, more than 67 feet high, was presented to the United States by the Egyptian Government. Its removal to New York presented a novel problem because of its excessive weight. The obelisk was lowered to a wooden caisson in which it was floated to the dock and was placed in the steamship which carried it to America by opening a port in her bow. On its arrival it was transported by rail to Central Park, where towers and trunnions were used to raise it. The London obelisk was removed from Egypt in 1878. It had been presented to King George IV by Mohammed Ali in 1819, but no effort was made to remove it for many years. Finally, it was encased in a steel cylinder and shipped to England in the obelisk ship, *Cleopatra*.

Rome Now Has More Egyptian Obelisks Than Egypt

Although Egypt is the home of the obelisk there are to-day more of these monuments outside Egypt than in it. The practice of denuding Egypt of her obelisks began during the sixth century B.C., when Ashurbanipal, the Assyrian, moved a pair to Nineveh. At present, Egypt has four at Karnak, and also the Mataria and Luxor obelisks. Rome has twelve of various sizes, Constantinople has two and England, America, and France each have one. The largest of these is in the piazza of St. John Lateran, at Rome. The material used in the obelisks is a pink granite from the quarries of Aswan, anciently known as Syene.

Obelisks have always exercised a fascination for the student of Egyptology. Archaeologists have yet to discover how the ancient Egyptians, ignorant of modern methods of transport, moved these huge blocks of granite hundreds of miles and then set them up in the midst of existing buildings.

Note: See also, "At the Tomb of Tutankhamen," *National Geographic Magazine*, May, 1923; "The Resurrection of Ancient Egypt," and "Reconstructing Egypt's History," September, 1913.

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is built in back of a thick wall in a concealed position, and its quaint, rather Byzantine interior interests tourists. Some of the saints whose portraits adorn the walls wear silver haloes nailed to their painted heads.

Town Hall Built in Egyptian Style

In the older quarters of Sarajevo, the houses have low hanging eaves, which appear to dip over the windows and doorways. Most all have latticed windows and some have overhanging balconies breaking the flat exterior of their walls. Smart town houses in modern styles of architecture are relics of the late Austro-Hungarian régime. The east and the west meet in the town hall of recent construction, but Moorish in design. Its interior is copied from an Egyptian palace and the subdued orange and pink stripes of its exterior make it colorful.

A motorist in Sarajevo has a sorry time of it. He finds many streets of inviting appearance too narrow for the passage of an automobile.

Bulletin No. 3, March 3, 1930.

© *Photograph by Ewing Galloway*

MISS SERBIA GOES FOR A RIDE

Instead of pushing her offspring along in a perambulator, the Serbian mother not infrequently carries the baby in a comfortable basket strapped to her back.

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Gotland: Where the Middle Ages Linger

THE Swedish Exposition at Stockholm this year will draw many visitors to Sweden.

After seeing the exhibits and the capital, some of them will journey on to famous Swedish places and scenes. Gotland Island, in the Baltic Sea, therefore, is preparing to receive thousands of guests during the summer season.

In seven hours, modern steamships from Stockholm land the traveler at Visby, largest city and principal gateway to the island.

Visby Citizens Live within Medieval Walls

From the steamer deck the old, gray, stone wall which was built around Visby in the thirteenth century resembles the ramparts of an old fort; but inside more than 10,000 sturdy islanders have lived peacefully since before American Colonial days.

A twentieth-century model bicycle mounted by a native in modern European attire, an electric light bulb mounted in the socket of a bracket attached to the side of a corner building, and the occasional, rasping horns and the noise of automobiles lend a modern touch to the town, but none of these has a marked effect upon the atmosphere of the Middle Ages that prevails in Visby.

Narrow, cobbled, but spotlessly clean streets run in crazy fashion within the walls. Sometimes they pass modern buildings which seem out of place; for in these alley-like thoroughfares, no wider than the sidewalks of many streets in our larger cities, the steep gabled buildings, perhaps nearly as old as the wall, are still standing firm and strong. If you are fortunate, a native may show you his cellar where the wealthy merchants of Visby's prosperous days stored their rich wares.

Visby Roses Bloom by Ancient Stones

To thus describe Visby leaves an impression that only lovers of antiques could enjoy a visit to the town; but frequently in the narrowest byway, small openings flame with the color of the famous Visby rose, and here and there the uppermost limbs of a mulberry or walnut tree thrust themselves over the wall of a private garden.

The railroad trains from the Visby station run within 20 miles of nearly every square foot of Gotland, which is just 100 square miles smaller in area than Rhode Island. They carry the traveler through forests which cover approximately half the island, as well as through the fertile rolling country where Gotland farmers raise barley, rye, wheat, oats, and sugar beets. Some of this produce is exported to Sweden.

Few of the quaint little towns of the island are without the ruins of one of the early church buildings built with funds supplied by Visby merchants. It is not uncommon to see a few vine-clad arches amid piles of stone, marking the site of an old edifice which was once, perhaps, the dominating building of a thrifty community.

Many relics of the Bronze Age and Iron Age have been found in Gotland and many coins dating from the first century A.D. have been uncovered. During the Middle Ages, when Visby was the center of the north European trade, it drew

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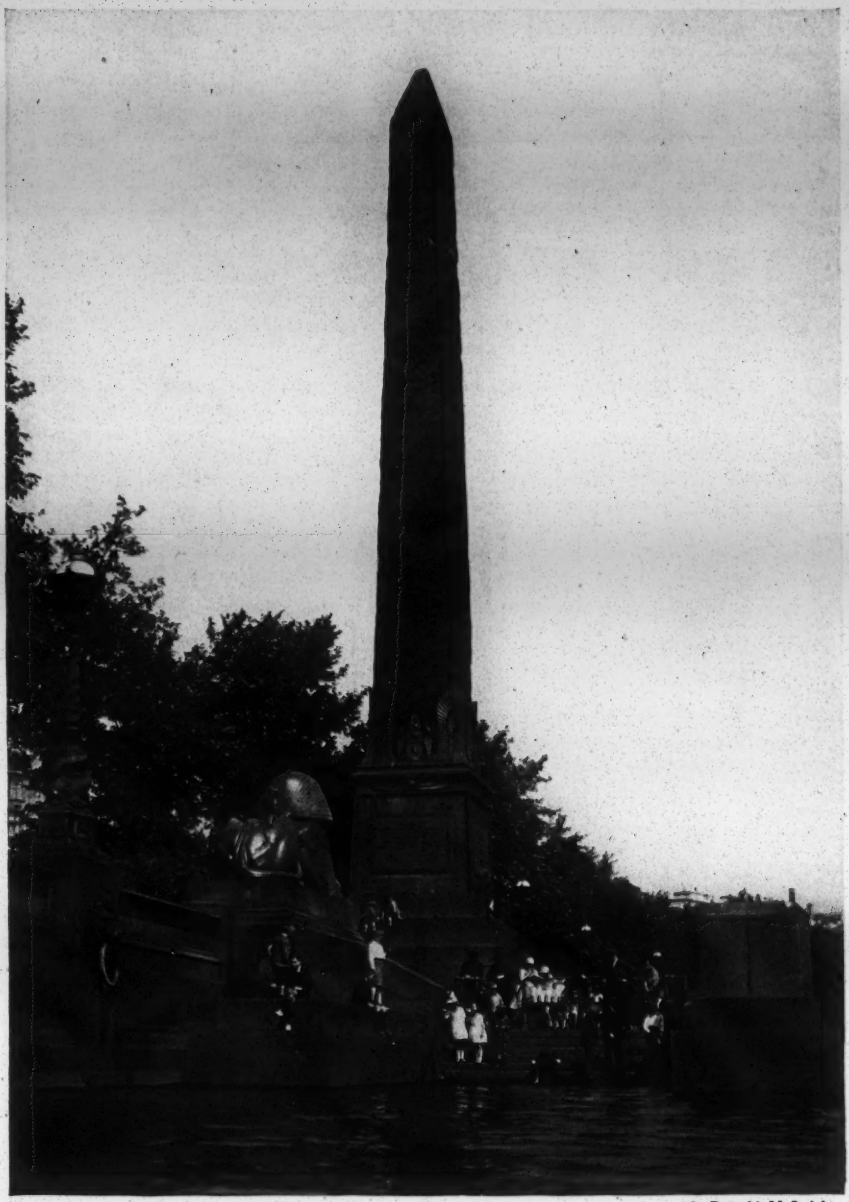


© *Donald McLeish*

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE, ON THE THAMES EMBANKMENT, LONDON, ENGLAND

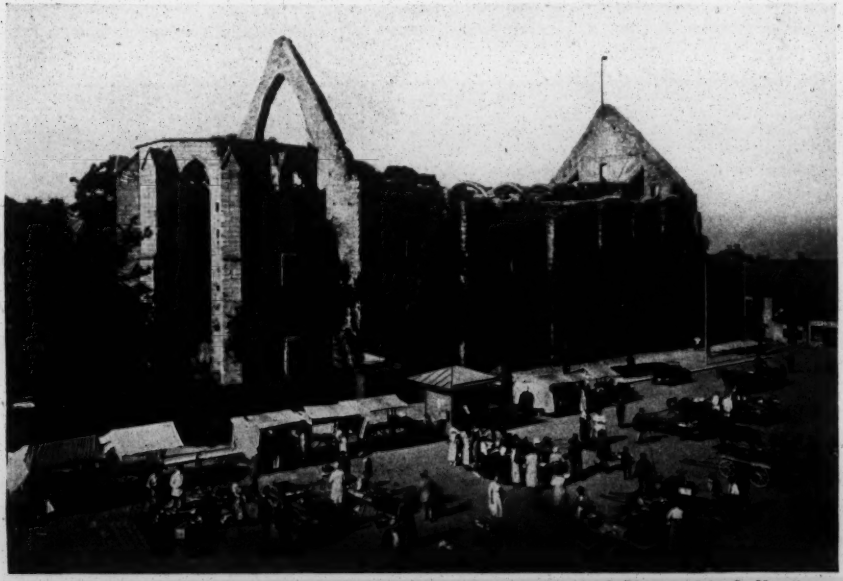
Mohammed Ali, Viceroy of Egypt, presented this obelisk of the time of Thothmes III, weighing 180 tons, to the British Government in 1819, but it was not brought to London until 1878. A companion obelisk stands in Central Park, New York City (See Bulletin No. 4).

merchants from the east and west, and the town became one of the most important members of the famous Hanseatic League.

Visby's prosperity caused its doom, for the Danish King, Valdemar Atterdag, incited by the stories of the town's fabulous wealth, set out for Gotland on a successful plundering expedition in 1361. From that time Visby declined in importance and all Gotland with it.

Note: For further material on Sweden see "Sweden, Land of White Birch and White Coal," "Types and Costumes of Old Sweden" (30 illustrations in color), "The Granite City of the North" (Stockholm), *National Geographic Magazine*, October, 1928.

Bulletin No. 5, March 3, 1930.



© Photograph by G. Heurlin

THE MARKET MEETS BESIDE THE RUINS OF ST. CATHERINE'S, VISBY

During the Middle Ages many churches, vast in size, magnificent in decoration, rose in and around the Baltic capital of Visby. Of the eleven ruins which remain, St. Catherine's, built by the Franciscans about 1230, is loveliest of all. Of equal interest with her churches are the massive walls of Visby, with thirty-seven towers, the most extensive medieval fortifications in northern Europe.

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